OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

Volume XXXII. AMUSEMENTS THIS APPERNOON AND EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Broome NEW YORK THEATRS, Broadway, opposite New York Hotel.—Chromition. Natince at 1's o'Clock—Still Waters Run Deer-Mr. and Mrs. Water.

THEATRE PRANCAIS, Fourteenth street, near Sixth

THALIA THEATRE Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas

DODWORTH'S HALL, 806 Broadway.—PROFESSOR HARTE WILL PERFORM HIS MIRACLES—THE HEAD IN THE AIR—THE INDIAN BASKET TRICK.

RICHINGS' ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY, Olympic

SAN PRANCISCO MINSPREIS. 585 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel—In them Evindenan Esterpaisments, Sinding, Dancing and Builesques. Black Cook and April March Ballet Thoups. PIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, Nos. 2 and 4 West Twenty-fourth street.—GRIFFIN & CHRISTY'S MINSTREES,— ETHIOTIAN MINSTREEST, BALLADS, BURLESQUES, &C.—MOON-ING UN THE SOUTH.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 Broadway, opposite the New York Total-In There Songs, Dances, Econstructure, Sendesgars, &c.—A Prima Donna Food The Country—Cinder-Leon—Madagascar Ballet Troupe.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUST, 201 ROWERT, -- COMET TOCALISM-NEGRO MINSTRESS, BALLET DIVERTISERENT, AC. - TONY PASTOR'S FOUR AROUND THE WORLD.

CHARLEY WHITE'S COMBINATION TROUPE, as mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway-in a Variety of Light and Larghanta Extratalyments, Cores on Baller, 42, The Fanila's Care, or the lotter of Killarrey. MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.-

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—Ethiopian Min-pyrnisy, Ballads and Bunlesques.—A Hurrah Trip around the World.

THE BUNYAN TABLEAUX, Union Hall, corner of Twenty third street and Broadway.—Moving Mirror of Pilgrin's Progress—Sixty Magnificent Scenes.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY. 618 Rroadway.— HEAD AND RIGHT ARM OF PROSST—THE WASHINGTON TWINS—WONDERS IN NATURAL HISTORY, SCHERCE AND ARK. LANDTURES DAILY. Open from 8 A. M. till 10 P. M.

New York, Tuesday, January 22, 1867.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

By the Atlantic cable we have a news report dated on

the 21st of January.

The French cabinet has been reconstructed, the Emporor accepting the resignations of six of the Ministers. M. Fould goes out and M. Rouher remains in the minis try. The imperial reform concessions have been weil received. It is thought that the movement indicates a more warlike policy. Marshal Bazaine is said to have been relieved of "his high powers" in Mexico. Earl Derby, it is reported, refuses to take up reform as a Cabinet measure in England. Political agitation has for money in London yesterday. United States five-twenties were at 72% in London, 72 in Paris and 76 in Frankfort. The Liverpool cotton market was dull, with middling uplands at 14%d. Breadstuffs firm. By steamships at this port and Portland we have our

The news of the ocean yacht contest and its resi attracted very great attention, and produced quite an exciting effect in Italy and Russia, according to the re-ports of our correspondents in Florence and St. Peters-burg. The Italian press, from Florence to Milan, treated tue news as an important national event, showing forth the spirit and "go ahead"—a word which is translated into Italian for the occasion—action of the American people; the writers expressing the hope that the people of Italy will profit by emulating both in their daily

In the Senate yesterday a bill to amend the act grant ing lands for a railroad from Missouri to the Pacific was referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad. The bill to prevent and punish illegal voting in the District was passed. The tariff bill was then taken up and read.

During the reading several amendments were made, and
just before its conclusion the Senate adjourned.

In the House a joint resolution declaring the ten communities lately in rebellion to be without civil governments, and only eligible as State governents when so recognized by Congress, referred to the Judiciary Committee, A resolution declaring that in ratifying amendments the not represented shall not be entitled to vote was introduced and referred to the Committee on Reconstruction. practice and define the powers of the Supreme Court in portain cases arising under the constitution and laws of the United States, but Mr. Le Blond objected, and the bill was not then introduced. The State of Missouri being called for bills, Mr. Benjamin introduced the above bill, to which Mr. Le Blond again objected, but a vote being taken, the bill was received by 107 year to 39 nays, and referred to the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Morrill, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported the bill to provide for the sale of gold, which was passed. A bill to prevent the further withdrawal of legal tender notes was introduced and referred. Mr. Ward offered his resolutions inquiring into the Maryland election, and the action of the President respecting it, fter considerable debate, adopted. Bills and resolu tions of a local or private nature were then discussed, and several communications from the President were presented. The House soon after proceeded to the dis cussion of Mr. Stevens' reconstruction bill, and held an evening session, in which the discussion was con tinuod.

THE LEGISLATURE

In the Senate yesterday notice was given of intention to introduce bills to make busband and wife witnesses for and against one another in certain cases, and inco porating a company to build a railroad from Hunter's Point to Flushing. The Senate then adjourned.

In the Assembly notice was given of intention to in troduce bills to create a bureau for the collection of fees and taxes in New York city, and to regulate the use of alios and waters adjacent to the city of New York. Bills were introduced to regulate the use of certain slips in the East river and to open Metropolitan avenue in Brooklyn. A resolution was introduced calling for the amount paid for printing in New York during the years 1805 and 1808. Bills to amond the act relative to savings banks and to amond the General Railroad law were ordered to a third reading.

THE CITY.

The wind and snow storm of Sunday night ended yesterday in a drizzling ram and a general thaw. The streets were covered with a deep slush, which was much worse for horses and pedestrians than the hard snow of the day before. The compact masses of ice in the rivers were softened and offered but little obstruction to the regular trips of the ferry boats. The tide rose to a considerable height and inundated many of the cellars and basements of the streets that line the rivers in the lower parts of the city. The amount of injury done was comparatively trifling beyond the incon-venience to which proprietors of these places were sub-jected by reason of the flood.

Numerous applications were made for liquor licenses to the Inspector of Excise yesterday. Those who served injunctions last September were called upon to pay fifty dollars for having indulged in that luxury, and they generally did so under protest. Forty-two delinquents were before the various police courts during the day for

A huge scheme for circulating a large amount counterfeit money came to light last evening at the Police Headquarters, and was thereupon frustrated. The annual report of the Inspector of Buildings has

The annual report of the Inspector of Buildings has been prepared, and we publish extracts from it to-day. It shows the number of dre escapes in the city, and speaks of the tenement house system in general, the new buildings going up, the storage of combustible matter and a variety of other information of a valuable and interesting character to the citizens of New York.

At a meeting of the Brooklyn Aldermen yesterday the

Jaw Committee submitted a report recommending the jumediate removal of all obstructions at the torminations of all streets leading to the river, and the arrest and prosecution of all persons who have seized upon and are occupying the same. It was also alleged that one of the Alders.

at following state and others

four thousand deltars, and a committee was appointed to

investigate the matter. The total number of deaths in Brooklyn reported dur ing the past week were 145, a decreas of ten from the A rather small meeting was held last evening in refer-

ence to equal suffrage at Cooper Institute. Addresses were delivered by Rev. George B. Caeever, Rev. Heary Garnet and others. The constitutional amendment was critically discussed by Rev. Dr. Cheever, who presided. James B. Freeman, an officer of internal revenue, and lames Miller, were examined yesterday before Commissioner Betts on a charge of having levied black mail to the amount of \$150 upon a feed store keeper named

Budelman, at Harlem. The case has not been concluded, and will be again taken up on Wednesday.

The trial of Patrick Dwyer, charged with shooting Patrick McCudden in a liquor saloon at the corner of Marion and Broome streets, on the 8th of December, 1865, was commenced yesterday in the Court of General

The Hamburg mail steamship Germania, which was to have left Hamburg on the 5th inst., was detained two days in the Eibe, and did not leave Southampton for New York until the 11th inst., instead of on the 9th. The United States and Brazil mail steamship North America, Captain Timmerman, will sail to-morrow (Wednesday) at 3 P. M., from pier No. 43 North river, for St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio Ja-

netro, going and returning. The mails will close at the Post Office at half-past one o'clock to-morrow. The steamship Ariadne, Captain Sawyer, now loading

The stock market was dull but arm yesterday. Gold vas firm, and after selling at 137 closed at 13634.

MISCELLANEOUS. Our Vera Cruz correspondence is dated January 10. A corce of five hundred negroes and Algerines had burned the villages of Jamapa and Cotastle, under orders from the French commandant at Vera Cruz. A severe co scription was going on in the capital under the super-vision of General Marquez. It was reported on the 6th that Campeachy had pronounced against the empire. Maximilian's intentions, it is said, are to embark for Madeira in case the national Congress was not incline to sustain him. Seventeen thousand republicans, under Porfirio Diaz, were reported in the neighborhood of Mexico city awaiting its evacuation.

Our advices from La Guayra and Caraccas are to the 24th of December. Negotiations are pending in Venezu-ela for the purpose of confederating the States of Aragua, Guarica and Bolivar in one, and commissioners have already been named on the part of Guarica. The con-

We have advices from the Bahamas dated at Nassau, N. P., on the 13th of January. There is no news of interest. About forty Americans, most of them invalids, were reciding in Nassau, and the genial effect of the

climate is highly praised by them.

From Porto Rico our news report is dated at Mayague z on the 4th of January. The commercial advices of the 24th) of December say the business done in coffee during the fortnight has been an animated one, and weather which we have been experiencing throughout the fortnight, has allowed supplies to come in from th interior on a larger scale. A few of the sugar plantations have commenced grinding operations, which on that we may calculate upon a ready stock of several hundred hogsheads with the beginning of the new year. Moderate opening prices will be paid. Prospects for good yield continue favorable. Nothing doing in is for the United States. The health of island is good.

Lieutenant Ross, commanding the United Sta troops at Kingstree, S. C., arrested the Sheriff of the county and two other persons on Sunday, by order of General Scott, Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau in that State. The parties were consured for neglect of duty by the Military Court of Inquiry investigating the recent burning of Kingstree jall, by which twenty-two negroes were burned to death.

Advices from Arizona to the 7th instant state that twenty-two Indians had been killed in a fight with Rangers near Fork Rock Springs. G. J. Mather, an English Fenian, was tried and sc-

quitted by an American jury in Toronto yesterday. The ex-robel General Early was summoned as a juror, but did not appear. Thomas Cooney was tried, found guilty, and sentenced to be hung on the 8th of March next.

The Canadian Parliament has been further prorogued

ntil the 27th of February.

Two old ladies were found murdered in their own house, in Young's corner, Maine, on Saturday night. No one had entered the house for two or three days, owing to the storm, and it is supposed the deed was committed on Wednesday or Thursday last. A sum of money was found in the room untouched, and it is believed that the murderer's motive was rape. A man

named Johnson has been arrested on suspicion.

The drawing of the Crosby Opera House Art Association took place at Chicago yesterday, the building being A. H. Lee, of Illinois. A full list of the lucky num bers and their prizes is published in our columns this

morning. Nathaniel P. Willis, the poet and author, died at his residence of Idlewild, on the banks of the Hudson, on

Sunday last, after a lingering disease. The widow of the Rev. Mr. Horton, who was killed in the riots in New Orleans last July, is in that city trying decline to assist her.

The blockader Mary, now lying at Mobile, is being pro pared for sea, and a large surplus crew is aboard. It is believed that she is either a Fenian privateer or else is part of the armament of the Knights of Arabia destined

Strategical Movements on the Impeachment Question-The Issue and the Settlement.

A few weeks ago the impression generally prevailed that the impeachment agitation was all moonshine. Next, when it began to assume the character of a fixed design, it was denounced as despotic and revolutionary by the astonished Southern rebel press and their allies, the copperhead organs and orators of the North, and as certain to involve the country in another rebellion. In the next place, with the exposure of the folly and fallacy of all such ridiculous threatenings against a plain constitutional proceeding on the part of Congress, we are happy to announce some signs of a recognition of the necessities of the situation in the quarter most immediately interested. The signs to which we refer are embodied in certain private advices we have just received from Washington, which include the following statements as emanating from a high authority.

The impeachment movement will not be pushed during the present session. The Judiciary Committee of the House will probably be occupied till March in examining witnesses. collecting evidence, and making up a case, Meantime, as we are informed, President John son is expected to broach a compromise with Congress on the Greeley platform of a general amnesty to Southern rebels, State by State. for impartial suffrage, whites, mulattoes, ne groes and all. This plan proposes to let each State concerned act for itself, and when it shall have voluntarily granted impartial suffrage, to admit its representatives into Congress, chosen upon this basis, and then, with ertain exceptions, to grant to the rebels of the State thus reinstated a general pardon. We understand that Chief Justice Chase is inclined to favor this proposition, together with some leading members of Congress, and that Greeley, like Barkis, is also willing. Leading Southern men are to be consulted, and some confidence is expressed in the success of the

This may, perhaps, account for the milk in Greeley's cocoanut. Ever since his famous first Bull Run escapade he has been the most easily frightened man in the country. His the rebels four hundred millions of dollars for their negroes down to his last blundering manifesto for a universal amnesty, negro suffrage or no negro suffrage. Of course he is frightened out of his wits at this impeachment movement, from the terrible threatenings of the copperheads; but he blunders worse than ever in regard to the course of the HERALD. He will have it that it was the HERALD that led poor Pierce and the democracy to their destruction on that fatal Kansar-Nebraska bill; and he fears that in this "malicious mockery" of the HERALD on this impeachment remedy we are now leading the republicans on the road to ruin. Let us assure our frightened philosopher that there is no danger in this remedy of impeachment, none whatever and that in our discussions of the subject we are looking only at the general interests of the country and for the shortest, simplest and most available programme for a decisive settlement with the South.

Does this new departure suggested in behalf of the President meet the necessities of the case? As we understand it it involves the casting out of the pending constitutional amendment and the readmission into Congress of the rebel States, under their concession of negro suffrage, just as they are. Under this plan within a twelvemonth Mason and Slidell may be back again in the Senate, and most of the old secession Southern delegations of 1860-61 may be back again in the House, agitating State rights once more and the unconstitutionality of the war for the Union, and all its debts and obligations. Is it not wiser, first of all, to fix these obligations in the constitution beyond the reach of a repudiation party, and wiser, as the pending amendment proposes, to let each State for itself take negro suffrage with negro representation, or give up the one in withholding the other? We think so. At all events we want some other securities for the future besides Greeley's universal panacea of a general rebel amnesty and negro

But the paramount issue which now demands settlement is the line of demarcation between the functions of the Executive and the powers of Congress. Under Jackson the latter day policy of Executive encroachments upon the exclusive powers of Congress was commenced, which from his examples, has been steadily advancing, until now we find the Executive not only assuming the highest and most exclusive powers of Congress, but charging usurpation upon the two houses in presuming to deny him these legislative powers and in refusing to endorse his acts done without authority in law. The constitutional line of demarcation, therefore, between the law making and the law executing branches of the government must now be fixed and settled. So clearly, too, is this line drawn in the constitution that Congress has only to assume and exercise its rightful authority in order to settle the question. We guess that the amendment, added to a reconstruction bill offered the other day in the House, providing for the suspension of the habeas corpus and the re-establishment of martial law in the rebel States, has this settlement in view. Let this thing be passed into a law over the President's veto, and then in his refusal, if he shall refuse to execute the law, the last resort of impeachment will admit of no further delay. The prospect is that under this test the Executive will plead a justification against Congress from the Supreme Court, in which event, under the pressure of this great revolution which is upon us, President Johnson will be removed and the court reconstructed, to make way for the will of the sovereign people as represented in Congress.

The New Granadian Difficulty.

There are rumors at Panama of a difficulty between Mr. Burton, the United States Minister crowded from pit to dome. Ticket No. 58,600 drew the to Bogota, and General Mosquera, President of New Granada, in consequence of which the former demanded his passports and broke off communication with the New Granadian government. The cause of this trouble "is said," we are informed, to be a letter from the commissioner of General Mosquera, charging the Americans on the Isthmus with being the authors of all the difficulties relating to the movement for the independence of the Isthmus. ossibly the commissioner may be right, but e neglected, no doubt, to state the reason why the Americans on the Isthmus are dissatisfied with the present state of things there, more particularly with the wretched system pursued in the New Granadian Post Office. It requires no graphic pen to describe the vexations delays, the miserable blundering and endless confusion incidental to this native system. The government and people of the United States have immense interests in the Pacific, and it is of the utmost importance to them that those interests shall not be jeopardized by the incompetency, carelessness and stupidity of General Mosquera's agents. We must have a free and untrammelled mail ronte, by the most convenient way; and for our Pacific trade the Isthmus is the most convenient. We wish to use this route fairly, and an arrangement was made in this spirit with the government of New Granada. General Mosquera has been pleased to order that all mails from the United States and Europe. across the Isthmus, shall pass through native post offices. If this suits us, all right; but if it does not suit us, General Mosquera must prepare to change it or take the consequences. Neither he nor the State of New Granda, nor the United Republic of Colombia shall be permitted to stand between us and our interests, and the sooner General Mosquera understands this the better it will be for him and his postmasters. The quarrel with Mr. Burton is altogether secondary, nor do we stop to inquire finto its merits. Neither do we care a fig for all the letters General Mosquera's commissioner may write. If our Minister is wrong we will censure him; if right, uphold him. But we repeat that we will not have our trade hampered if we can help ourselves, and we think we can.

A LITTLE ROW AMONG ASSEMBLYMEN. - There was a little breeze in Albany last week, occasioned by the struggle of certain New York members to get on the Committee on Cities. An Assemblyman who is the representative of the "ring" appears to be so ambitious of the honor of a position on that committee as to be prepared for a rough and tumble fight with all whom he imagines to be his opponents. The Speaker did very wisely in keeping all such members off the committee. Their anxiety for the position is quite enough evidence that they budget of blunders in consequence has been are unfit to occupy it and that they have some as had been guitty of taking a bribe of truly deplorable; from his proposition to pay ulterior object in endeavoring to secure it.

The American Yachts and American Steam

Besides the advantages which will accrue to this country from the great ocean yacht race in the promotion of yachting and in the establishment of a more genial feeling between the people of the United States and Great Britain, there is another special benefit which certainly deserves consideration. We have seen from the various reports of the race that great credit is due to Captain Samuels, who sailed the Henrietta, for her splendid victory, and also to Captain Thomas, of the Fleetwing, for the gallant manner in which he handled his little vessel, after losing nearly half his crew overboard during the gale which the first and second yachts were called upon to face. All accounts agree that the Henrietta was magnificently handled by Captain Samuels and his assistants. It seems that not a sail, rope nor spar was carried away, and yet the vessel was kept at the top of her speed for the whole dis-tance. A careful study of the log will also show that the course of the Henrietta was perfect. She was never allowed to diverge from the shortest line between here and the Needles, and only fell off her course eleven miles in the whole voyage of over three thousand. The London Times also points out the fact that the landfall of Captain Samuels was extraordinary; by which is meant that he hit the Scilly lights, for which he was steering, as accurately as a fine marksman bits the bull's eye. Captain Thomas did not exhibit such remarkable proficiency in navigation; but when the Fleetwing was in distress and lamentably short-handed, he proved himself a most practical and competent seaman and brought his vacht in second, after an excellent passage. To Captain Samuels, all must admit, belongs no small share of the victor's laurels.

Now, to able navigators and seamen like these we must entrust our steamships, if we ever hope to sustain American lines across the Atlantic in competition with the French and English lines which now rule the waves between them. A good captain makes a good ship and soon builds up the confidence of the public in the line with which he is connected. How often have we known travellers to wait weeks in order to sail in a particular boat because a reliable captain commanded her! Captain Samuels is one of those seamen of whom the country may well be proud. He did not enter the cabin through the windows; but he began before the mast and earned his promotion fairly by hard work and careful study. In the celebrated clipper Dreadnought he made the fastest passages across the Atlantic ever recorded by a sailing vessel, and he repeated his quick trips so often that they cannot be ascribed to chance. Frequently be beat the regular steamers, and the newspapers issued extras upon the Dreadnought's arrival. After these triumphs he gave the country the direct advantage of his experience and his administrative abilities by serving in Quartermaster General Van Vliet's department during the late war, and exposing the corruption which for a time prevailed among the subordinates, in which good work he was heartily aided by the General. At the bombardment of Fort Fisher Captain Samuels commanded General Terry's headquarters steamer, and was so auxious to take part in the action that he had to be positively ordered to desist. When the war was over he took charge of the steamer Fulton, of the Havre line, and has rapidly increased her popularity. Now he has commanded the winning vessel in the first great ocean yacht race, and has again demonstrated that he knows the shortest road across the ocean and has learned how to combine the utmost speed with the utmost safety of transit. Give us a few more such captains and American steamship lines will soon spring up and be the most popular in the world.

A Searching Investigation into the Treasury

Department. A bill was introduced in Congress vesterday hy Mr. Garfield which proposes a very searching and thorough investigation into all matters connected with the Treasury and Sub-Treasury of the United States. The commission to whom this important duty is to be entrusted is to consist of three citizens not holding any federal office-a provision eminently desirable and satisfactory. The power of investigation is to extend to all books, letters, papers, vaults and leposits, and the report to be made to Conress is to cover every point connected with the financial operations of the government. Such an inquiry, if entrusted to the hands of men of admitted competency and integrity and thoroughly prosecuted, could not fail to have a healthful effect. It would afford a clearer insight into the real inancial condition of the country than the people at present enjoy, and would establish public confidence upon a secure basis. One of the points to be covered by the report touches the sales of gold, the purchase and sale of bonds and other securities of the United States, the amounts and rates of purchase and sale and the amounts of commissions paid, with the names of the parties to whom they may have been paid. This subject alone will be one of great interest to the public and will serve to set at rest the apprehension that monster jobs may be concealed under such operations. The movement appears to be a good one, and the bill, which was read twice and referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, will no doubt receive the early and serious attention of the committee.

The Railroad Armistice. An armistice has been patched up between

the New York Central and the Hudson River Railroads, and freight and passengers are run as usual over those lines. The prompt action of the Legislature brought about this speedy ermination of the difficulty. But will the neace be lasting? The measure proposed by enstor Murphy is a proper and just one and should become a law, so as to ensure the State against any recurrence of the events of the past week. We should have some guarantee for the future. It is not the policy of the State to oppress or embarrass any of her railroad companies which are necessary to her prosperity and form the main foundation of her wealth. All blackmail legislation against the roads, of which every session is prolific, should be frowned down by the honest members and by the public. But healthy measures of reform should find willing supporters, and care should be taken to prevent by legislation a renewal of the difficulties which last week tened so serious an injury to the business of the State. All connecting lines should be pelled to run through trains, passenger

and baggage, for the public convenience, and where the companies cannot agree the State authorities and the courts should have the power to settle the terms between them.

The Gold Bill Passed by the House of

Representatives. The House of Representatives yesterday assed a Gold bill, which provides for six days' notice, by advertisement, in a daily news paper in New York and Washington prior to any sale of coin from the Treasury of the United States, which notice must designate the amount to be offered. The payments for coin thus disposed of may be made in compound interest notes with the interest accrued thereon. It is generally supposed that some material amendments will be made to the bill in the Senate, one of which may fix the minimum reserve of gold to be kept on hand or within call by the government. There appears to be a well settled intention on the part of Congress to place some restrictions on the present power of the Secretary of the Treasury to control and rule the market; a power which would be dangerous under any olrcumstances, as holding out great temptations and liable to abuse, but which becomes doubly hazardous when entrusted to a man with narrow financial views and no little obstinacy of opinion. When the Senate takes action in the matter we shall be better able to judge whether the Gold bill will fully meet and correct the existing

The News from France and England-The Changes in the French Cabinet.

By the cable despatches this morning we have further intelligence of the changes in the French Cabinet, which appear to have occasloned much excitement in Paris. The retirement of M. Achille Fould from the Department of Finance is interpreted as indicating a more warlike policy on the part of the Emperor in relation to the Eastern question. The reforms announced by the Emperor are accepted as liberal concessions by the majority of the Paris journals, and will no doubt serve to increase or revive his popularity with the people. The two movements combined are characteristic of Napoleon, and have without doubt been dictated by a far-seeing policy. A rumor prevailed that Marshal Bazaine had been relieved of his high powers in Mexico; but the withdrawal of the French troops would accomplish this end without a medial order.

From England we are told that Lord Derby has concluded not to present a government reform bill in Parliament. This leaves the question of reform an open one, and probably several independent measures will be proposed. In the meantime the agitation of John Bright continues, the people are becoming more and more carnest in their demand for a recognition of their rights, the presentation of personal petitions to Parliament is contemplated, and the temper of the masses is not improved by the sufferings incident to the season and which have already incited bread riots in some of the cities.

Progress of the Greek Insurrection. The intelligence received by telegram and printed by us yesterday shows that affairs in

the East are gradually tending toward the only conclusion which can be final or satisfactory. The Candians claim another decisive victory, and the Turkish troops have been compelled to evacuate the only forts which for years they have held in the principality of Servis. The "Sick Man" is rapidly sinking. Disintegration is going on at a rate which is perhaps sufficiently rapid, and if the neighboring Powers will but stand aloof and content themselves with being mere onlookers, the time is not, perhaps, so very far distant when Turkey in Europe will be numbered with the things that were: On sulmans are but one to four of the Christians. It is manifest, therefore, that it requires but spirit and determination on the part of the Christian populations to throw off the hated voke. The spirit seems at last to have been aroused. Roumania acknowledges but the shadow of an allegiance, and abhors even that. Thessaly is arming her population and refusing to be pacified. Montenegro is equally defiant with Servia. The continued success of the Cretans and this fresh concession to the Servions cannot fail to fan the flame which is already rapidly spreading. The rule of the Sultan in Europe has been maintained hitherto by an unwise system of interference. What is required now is that he be left alone. Let that be done, and unless we orievously mistake. the triumph of the cross over the crescent of civilization over ba barism, will not be long

A COUNTERFEITERS' RAIN FRUSTRATEN

The Counterfeits Manufactured in Philadel-Throughout the City.

Last evening another case of circulating counterfeit money came to light at Police Headquarters which revealed the fact that a bold attempt was to have been made to circulate counterfeits on several of the national banks of Philadelphia. It seems that detective McDougail learned at an early hour that a man named Clark, alias Cook, was anticipating the arrival of a large amount of counterfeit notes from a certain party in Philadelphia, which was to be delivered to him at a certain hotel in Cortlandt street, near West. Clark, it is alleged, has been for the past week securing the services of a large number of well known counterfeit venders, all of whom were last evening to have made a grand raid on all the retail dealers throughout the city, over \$50,000 of which was to have been put in circulation. Owing to the prompt action taken by the above officer, the party in question having got wind that matters were not all right, and that his appearance at the hotel might cause his arrost, decamped, and up to a late hour last night had succeeded in avoiding arrest. It is said that nearly \$100,000 worth of counterfeit bills, of various denominations upon the several national banks of Philadelphia, were received by the above party, all of which were manufactured in the above named city. Some twenty women, it is said, were engaged to put in circulation the money, of which they were to receive fifty per cent for all disposed of. made to circulate counterfeits on several of the national

ALLEGED EXTORTION BY A REVENUE OFFICER.

Last evening detectives Vaughn and Tieman arrested two men named James B. Freeman, a revenue inspector, and Duncan J. Miller, his clerk, charged with having extorted the sum of \$150 from Henry Budleman, proprietor of a feed store on Third avenue, between 10th and 11th streets. It seems that the accused called on Budleman several times and examined his books, alleging that he had defranded the government out of a certain amount for the years 1864, 1865 and 1865, but agreed to settle the same for \$150. Budleman, believing both the above parties to be begus, called on Superintendent Kennedy, who pieced the matter in the hands of the above either the same over the freeman and Miller. Accordingly officars Yanghan and Fisman were promptly on hand at the time the rer to Freeman and Miller. Accordingly officers Vaughin de Freman were promptly on hand at the time the tops of the state of the state

MEXICO.

OUR YERA CRUZ CORRESPONDENCE.

Defeat of the Republicans near Vera Cruz-Reported Barbarities of the Imperialista-Both Sides of the Story-Severe Conscription in Mexico City, &c. VBRA CRUE, Jan. 10, 1867.

Vena Crox, Jan. 16, 1867.

On the 6th instant a force of 300 men, composed of Turkos and Martinique negro troops, went out of this city to Tejeria, where they were joined by 200 Algorines, from Camaron. They proceeded to Jamapa, which village they destroyed by fire; then to Cotastie, which they also burned. They had a triffing encounter near Atoyac. They acted under Colonel Dupin's orders

He is the present Commandant Superior of Vera Cruz.

The official imperial account published in the Yerdad of this city, credits the rout of the republicans Captain Clay and Colonel the Marquis de Galiffet. following is an extract:—

following is an extract:—

"A brilliant charge of cavalry, under Captain Clay, decided the fate of the enemy (republicans). Captain Clay dashed down upon them at the head of a squadron of French contra guerillas and Charceurs d'Afrique, and put the enemy to flight from Atoyac and Faso del Toro. They pursued them some four miles beyond the Atoyac and covered the ground with dead. On our (imperial) side there was one killed and nine wounded—one officer seriously."

The credit of planning the whole affair is due to Coleme Galifest, whom I (Dupin) furnished with two hundred mounted men for the affair.

A convoy of army baggage is expected here from the city of Mexico on the 12th instant; with it also come \$1,500,000 in specie. Another conducts of specie the city of Mexico on the 5th instant, and will not be due till about the 25th.

A severe conscription is going on in the city of Region by order of General Leonardo Marqua.

Campeachy in Revolt-Report that Max will Go to Madeira or Sicily-About Seventeen Thousand Republican Troops in the Vicinity of Mexico City-Diaz to Occupy the Place on Bazaine's Withdrawal.

VERA CRUE, Jan. 6, 1867. It is reported here that Campeachy has pronounced gainst the empire. This will place the imperial Com-

missary, Illarregui, in a difficult position.

According to a German paper of the 19th ult., Maximilian's intention was to embark on board the Austrian war steamer Elizabeth for the island of Madeira, in case the national Congress were not inclined to sustain empire. His physicians have advised him not to have any interview with Carlotta for some time, and he thinks of provisionally taking up his residence in

A gentleman recently come down from the capital states that there are now within the Immediate neighborhood of the city of Mexico about twelve thousand republicans, exclusive of the division under Porfirio Diaz, which numbers about five thousand, and is approaching the city. It is expected that Diaz will occupy the capital when Bazaine leaves.

Confirmation of the Occupation of San Luis
Potosi and Gundalajara.
Washington, July 21, 1867.
Official news has been received in this city confirming

the occupation of San Luis Potosi by the republican army of Mexico. The possession of that important city gives great advantage to the liberals.

The following is a translation of the proclamation of Colonel Parra to the people of Guadalajara in occupying

Colonel Evlacio Parna to his fellow citizens:

The city of Guadatajara having been taken by the forces of the national army, to which I have the heard to belong. I hasten to tranquilize the minds of the inhabitants of that city, announcing to all that every one, whatever may be his political opinions, can apply himself to his ordinary occupations without any kind of foar; because those who have fought to conquer liberty and individual rights will have no other aim than to secure to their fellow citizens the enjoying of these blessings. Higher authorities will resolve at the proper time all those political questions which de not concern to seldiers. In the meantime the people of Guadatajars can rely upon the forces now occupying the city as the firmest support of order and security.

EULAGIO PARRA.

BANTA ANNA ALAKLAN, Dec. 29, 1866.

Minister Campbell's Position-Maximilian's Intentions.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, 1887. It is understood here that the instructions to Mr. Campbell, our Minister to Mexico, are that he is to remain at New Orleans for the present, that being the Mexico or this city.

The tenor of the Mexican advices received here are to the effect that Maximilian has abandoned his idea of remaining and that he will depart with the French troops or soon after.

NEWS FROM NEW ORLEANS.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

Much excitement prevailed among our Irish citisens to-day from some cause, possibly the card of Head Centre McCleary, calling on all able bodied Fenians to report for duty immediately. Several prominent Fenian officials, from New York yesterday, left here to-day for Mobile, where the blocktader Mary, Capitals Hayes, is being prepared for sea, but whether by Fenians or Knights of Arabia is unknown. She has a large surplus crew on board and it is pretty well established that she is destined for some mysterious cruise—the Times says for San Antonio, Cuba, where she will receive her armament.

The Deputy Commander of Knights of Arabia left this city incognito on the 3d inst., leaving part of his baggage behind. Something is in the wind, but whether the expedition is against the English merchant vessels, or a raid upon the St. Domingo by the Knights cannot be discovered.

Suit Against the City of New Orleans by the

Mrs. Horton, widow of the Rev. Mr. Horton, who was murdered in the July riots, is here, indersed by the murdered in the July right, is here, indereed by the Mayor of Boston and other prominent persons, endeavoring to bring a suit against the city for the murder of her husband, but so far has been unsuccessful. All the prominent lawyers applied to have declined to aid her. All the Judges of the Supreme Court were present in court to-day. Fourteen opinions were delivered, mostly of a local interest. In the Third District Court, in a case involving the validity of confederate contracts, Judge Fellows decided that the court could not lend its aid to enforce contracts of this character.

The remains of General Albert Sidney Johnson will be taken to Austin, Texas, on Wednesday, for final burial.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

A New Election in Baltimore-Senatorial

Ballor.

Annarous, Jan. 21, 1867.

A bill passed both Houses to-day for an election in Baltimore on Wednesday, February 6. This is designed to turn out the present city government, elected only two months ago, for a term of two years. The balloting for Senator resulted as previously, the

The balloting for Senator resulted as previously, the democrats and conservatives scattering their votes, on account of the Eastern Shere law not being yet rapealed, no person being elected.

Mr. Ohr, of Alleghany county will be turned out of the Senate to-morrow, and his seat given to a conservative.

A bill has been introduced in the Senate to take away from Judge Bond all power to issue writs of habeas corpus in cases between master and apprentice. It is designed to prevent Judge Bond from restoring to parents colored children bound to former owners. The bill further provides that in no case shall the jurisdiction of Judge Bond extend beyond the lunits of the city, which provents writs issued by him from being enforced in the late slaveholding section. There is no doubt of its passage.

* KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

Another Unsuccessful Ballot for United States Scuator-Withdrawal of Hon. Garret Davis. FRANKPORP, Jan. 21, 1867.

ment of the joint assion to-day, declining to allow him-self to be voted for any more in the contest for United States Senator. Three ballots were had, the last of which was as follows:—Powell, democrat, 30; Harding, conservative, 46; Bristow, Union, 38. Necessary to a

Probable Match Between Charles Cellins, the "Onst Front" Man, and Michael Barry.

Quite a gathering of "fancy mag" assembled less evening at Joe Coburn's sporting house in Grand street, for the purpose of arranging the preliminaries of a match between Charles Collins, the "cast front" man, and Michael Barry. A small sur, had already been deposited by the backers of both 'parties as an earnest for the appearance of the principally systemay, but as Collins failed to make his entrée between the hours of nine to ten, the partienne of his opponent claimed the stakes. They immensially, however, put up the sum of \$100, which deposit was covered, by Barry's friends, as an instalment on the stakes of a match to be fought at some feiture date for a sum fauging from \$1,000 to \$2,500.